shares for long I am sure they will go into the market very soon because one of the conditions imposed was that they will list these shares immediately and I think listing is already taking place "

This is an interview in *The Economic Times* by the Secretary My specific question is, after he gives clarification on this, why does the Government not directly list the shares on the stock exchange? Let them find their real

MR SPEAKER He has already answered that question He says these institutions are public institutions

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D CHAVAN It is the question of profits not earned by the public enterprises, these profits are going into the hands of the financial institutions who in turn transfer these profits to the private individuals

The shares of these mutual funds have been bought by a lot of private individuals

MR SPEAKER Again, he is repeating the question why don't you sell it?

PROF P J KURIEN For that, I have clearly answered, Sir

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL May I know from the hon Minister whether stipulation made by the mutual funds, forward dealing had taken place? Our apprehension has come true two American foreign banks are involved in the purchase and the SEBI has sent queries to all the mutual funds about their status of holding the PSUs I mean, eight per cent share has already been sold, realising more than Rs 3000 crores Out of all the mutual up the basket, only three had responded and even after sending reminders, the rest of the mutual funds had not responded to the query of SEBI

MR SPEAKER Please put your question

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL Two American foreign banks had already involved in the forward deal and the retail will be more than eight crores of rupees than the money transacted there Is it true or not? May I know whether SEBI has enquired it or not? May I know whether most of the mutual funds are involved in forward deal or not? May I also know whether most of the mutual funds had responded to SEBI's query or not?

PROF P J KURIEN Sir, the Government has no information of this kind of forward marketing by mutual funds But, with regard to the question whether SEBI has instituted an inquiry, I will collect the facts and supply them to the Member concerned

[*Translation*]

Subsidy to Industries

*802 SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the criteria being followed by the Government for providing subsidy to various industries,

(b) the number of industries being given subsidy at present and the amount thereof, and

(c) the number of industries in Uttar Pradesh which are being given subsidy?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF P J KURIEN) (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the table of the House

STATEMENT

(a) to (c) The Government are at present opeating a Transport Subsidy Scheme under which subsidy is admissible on the transport costs for movement of raw-materials and finished goods to and from selected points to the industrial units This scheme is applicable to the States of Himachal Pradesh,

Jammu & Kashmir, North-Eastern States, Sikkim, eight hill districts of Uttar Pradesh namely; Almora, Chamoli, Dehradun, Nainital, Pithorgarh, Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Uttar Kashi, Darjeeling District of West Bengal and the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep. Subsidy is available to all units except plantations, refineries and power generating units. During the period 1976-77 to 1991-92, a sum of Rs. 5.45 crores has been reimbursed to Uttar Pradesh under the scheme. Details regarding industrywise reimbursement of subsidy is not centrally maintained.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Central Assistance Scheme was implemented in 1983, and it was withdrawn in 1988-89. Through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister about the success we achieved under the new Central schemes for development launched by the Government, the time by which these schemes would be implemented for public and the number of development centres selected for the purpose? This is the first part of my question. Secondly, hon. Minister has given this information with reference to Uttar Pradesh, that only the hilly districts are being given the subsidy under the transport subsidy scheme of the State as financial help. Sir, since Uttar Pradesh is a backward area and there are such far-flung areas where the need of transport subsidy scheme is very vital. With the hon. Minister take some steps to join these areas also. Besides, will the subsidy be made available to other horticulture and other production units where it is not available?

[*English*]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: The Transport Subsidy Scheme was introduced in 1971. It was meant only for hilly districts; and in UP, eight hill districts have been identified. They are getting the subsidy. That is being continued and that will continue-as per the present schedule upto 1995. At present, the Government has no programme or plan to extend the scope of this subsidy to other areas. This is the present position.

As regards the hon. Members first question about the alternative scheme, if the hon. Member means by it growth centres, already eight growth centres have been identified for UP, out of which project reports have been received for six. We have made a provisional release for these six projects.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RANJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state the industries which would be encouraged under this new scheme, and whether priority would be given to agro-based industries so that such industries may get maximum assistance and boost?

[*English*]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, the hon. Member is saying about some new scheme. I was presuming, it was growth centre scheme. I do not know what scheme he means by that.

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Your new scheme.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Please specify which scheme you mean.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not mentioned any new scheme as such.

SHRI K P. SINGH DEO: Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply has stated that the Government is operating a transport subsidy scheme only. I would like to know what would be the fate of the districts which had been declared backward industry districts and no industry districts which were getting certain concessions and subsidies.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, the Government of India had only subsidy scheme, that is, investment subsidy scheme which was withdrawn. Alternatively, a new scheme was

devised, that is growth centre scheme, because we found that the investment subsidy is given to start industries in the backward areas. Our experience over the last 40 years is that this scheme did not work properly. Besides, subsidy, we have the instruments of licencing to direct industries to backward areas. In spite of these two instruments, backward areas mostly remained backward. Industry did not go. Industry preferred to go where there was infrastructure and not where there was subsidy. Therefore, wherever infrastructure was available, industry intended to go there. That is what has happened. That is one of the reasons for uneven development.

In order to correct this anomly, we found that what was needed was to provide infrastructure. We have identified the backward districts. In a phased manner, Government of India is thinking of providing infrastructural facilities in backward areas. But primarily the responsibility is that of State Government. Therefore, we have identified 70 districts for starting growth centres which are mainly infrastructural support schemes. These 70 growth centres are being disturbed over various states. Most of them are only in the backward areas.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to part "C" of this question and also want to know the total financial assistance given to Hindustan Aluminium Factory, HINDALCO and 'High Tech Carbon', Kanodia Chemical Limited in district Sonbhadra in Uttar Pradesh?

MR. SPEAKER: All this does not arise from the main question.

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: What is the amount recovered by the Central Government and the Uttar Pradesh Government?

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed you to ask a question. However, this question does not arise from this. This is not for the farmers' industry viz agriculture but for some other industry.

[*English*]

If you want to reply, you can.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: This question does not come under this.

14 SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Sir, the idea of subsidy, in principle, was to help the backward districts and also the difficult regions of the country so that they may get certain facilities and also certain help.

Now the Minister has said that, at present, this relates only to transport subsidy. He says that the Government has identified about 70 districts who are backward but the major problem seems to be only infrastructural problem. It is not only the infrastructural problem. Earlier, the Government used to set up industries in public sector. That was a big help for the backward areas. It helped to develop the backward areas.

Will the Minister consider this question along with the Planning Commission that those districts who have no industries and who have been denied even the infrastructure during the last 45 years, special schemes will be for development of those districts with the help of the Planning Commission?

For example, I am talking about my own district which was divided into two districts. I find that Azamgarh does not find a place in the most backward districts. Will the Minister consider this question alongwith the Planning Commission?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: As the hon. Member has already mentioned, there are other districts also like the district of the hon. Member. We have devised a scheme for the infrastructural development in other districts also and it is under the consideratioon of the Planning Commission. But the main problem is to get funds. If funds are available, we can have the scheme for infrastructural develipment in other backward districts also.

Then, with regard to the public sector units in backward areas, there again, this is the only problem. If the public sector units which want to expand, are able to generate a surplus, then certainly we will consider giving preference to backward areas subject to techno economic considerations.

[Translation]

Cooperation of American Trading foreign Companies

'803. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several American trading companies have offered to extend their cooperation to the Indian firms in the field of domestic items;

(b) If so, the details of such American companies, the names of the Indian Companies assisting them and the products for which cooperation is being offered; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government in this regard?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). Policy initiatives liberalising the provisions and simplifying the procedures for collaboration with foreign companies, including trading companies primarily engaged in export activities, as spelt out in the Statement on Industrial Policy tabled in both Houses of Parliament on 24th July, 1991, have generated considerable interest amongst foreign companies of many countries including those from the U.S.A.

Foreign collaboration agreements are negotiated and finalised by the parties concerned. Government comes into the picture only when an application is submitted for approval of the collaboration. Since the announcement of the New Industrial Policy, 220 proposals for foreign collaboration with American companies have been accorded approval till the end of March, 1992. Of these, 79 proposals envisaged foreign investment by American companies in the equity capital of Indian companies amounting to over Rs. 390 crores. One of these proposals is for investment in a trading company primarily engaged in export activities.

The details of approved foreign collaboration proposals viz., name of the Indian Company, name of the foreign collaborator, the nature of collaboration and items of manufacutre are published by the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi, as a supplement to its monthly Newsletter. Copies of these publications are sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the names of the American and Indian companies in whose favour 220 proposals for foreign collaboration have been accorded approval by the Government alongwith the names of the consumer items for the production of which these proposals have been cleared? What will be their separate share in the total capital investment and in what proportion the profits and costs will be shared?

[*English*]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, the hon. Member is asking about 220 proposals and their details. I have got them with me and I can supply it to the hon. Member. If I start reading them, it will take along time to complete.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.